

Herald Tribune

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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

WEATHER-PARIS: Partly cloudy. (18-12). Tomorrow little change. temp. 75-50 (24-15). LONDON: overcast. Temp. 64-50 (18-10). Tomorrow: change. Yesterday's temp. 61-34.

Israel... User on... Issue

Press Is Seen... Rogers' Talks

By Peter Grose... U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers and Israeli Army chief Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev looking out of Mr. Rogers' plane while flying over Sharm el-Sheikh yesterday.



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U.S. Position 'Positive'

Today's meetings, Israeli officials said they found the U.S. position "positive" as outlined by both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Sisco. Previously, they characterized U.S. views as "inadequate" and "unsatisfactory."

To Avoid Peking's Anger

Drugged Chinese Sent Back Home by France

By James Goldsborough... PARIS, May 7.—Chang Shi-jung, the drugged Chinese official the Chinese Embassy tried to smuggle to China last week, was sent back home today after being told he was not welcome in France.

Chang's flight here some resemblance to that of Lithuanian sailor Simas Kudryka, who was denied asylum after jumping onto a U.S. Coast Guard vessel from a Soviet fishing boat last November. Both were cases showing an official reluctance to jeopardize Western relations with Communist countries by granting asylum to defectors.

U.S. Jets, Striking at Trail, Destroy 3 AA Guns in North

SAIGON, May 7 (AP)—Two U.S. jets exchanged fire with anti-aircraft guns in North Vietnam today and destroyed three of them in the 354 strike over the North this year, the American command announced.

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Truman, 87, Would Not Accept Medal of Honor From Congress

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Former President Harry S. Truman has told Congress he will not accept the Medal of Honor—saying the medal is for combat valor and he doesn't deserve it.

Chang Shi-jung at Only as He Left Yesterday

He was told nothing could be done in Algeria. Somehow the Chinese heard of the attempt at defection and decided to send Mr. Chang home via the Pakistan Airlines flight to Shanghai. The Chinese decided he could only be taken on the plane drugged and nearly unconscious, and were stopped by French police.

Bonn in Final Appeal to EEC For Aid in Solving Money Crisis

U.S. Renews Offer to Ease Dollar Glut

By Hobart Rowen... WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP)—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said today that the United States would help soak up extra dollars held by European central banks and suggested that West German and other foreign exchange markets, now closed, could re-open Monday without changes in currency rates.



President Pompidou addressing France from Concorde.

If Talks Fail, It's Likely to 'Float' Mark

By John M. Goshko... BONN, May 7 (WP)—West Germany prepared today to make one last try at enlisting its Common Market partners in a "European solution" to the monetary crisis caused by the flight from the dollar to the deutsche mark.

Pompidou Flies 1,000 Miles In Concorde, Mostly at Mach 2

By Anatole Shub... TOULOUSE, France, May 7 (WP)—French President Georges Pompidou today made a demonstration 1,000-mile, 77-minute flight in the Concorde, the Anglo-French supersonic transport, and pronounced it "perfect."

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American Tourists in Spain Squeezed by Dollar Crisis

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Puts Dacca Toll at Only 150 East Pakistan Military Chief Denies Slaughter Occurred

The writer of this article is one of six foreign newsmen granted permission to enter East Pakistan since the government expelled correspondents in late March. News articles from both East and West Pakistan are subject to censorship.

By Malcolm W. Browne
Dacca, East Pakistan, May 7 (NYT).—Gen. Tikka Khan, the military governor of East Pakistan, said today that his staff had estimated that 150 persons were killed in Dacca on the night of March 25, when the army moved to reassert control over the province.

The general, speaking at a reception, said that other estimates of the number of people killed, ranging up to 10,000, were wildly exaggerated. In addition to this correspondent, Gen. Khan saw five others. They represented the Associated Press, Reuters, Time Inc., The Financial Times of London and Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency.

The sprawling city of Dacca, situated on a flood plain crisscrossed by the countless streams and rivers making up the Ganges River Delta, appeared peaceful. Vehicular traffic was fairly heavy, although most shops remained shuttered. It has been estimated that half the city's population fled to villages and forests when the fighting began. Even Dacca's Intercontinental Hotel was operating with only 20 percent of its normal staff.

Some Bengali slum dwellers complained to newsmen that the outside world had not been told of the "massacre" here. Known to Be Tough
Gen. Khan is known as a particularly tough army commander and has been accused by opponents of having ordered indiscriminate killing in Dacca and elsewhere on the night of March 25.

"We are accused of massacring students," he said, "but we did not attack students or any other single group. When we were fired on, we fired back. The university was closed and anyone in there had no business being there," the general continued. "We ordered those inside to come out, and were met with fire. Naturally, we fired back."

"I have always believed that if you take strong measures immediately, you avoid getting casualties as things go on." The military governor said that armed resistance to government forces in East Pakistan had practically disappeared and he was thinking soon of ending the curfew in Dacca. He conceded, however, that the vital railroad from the port of Chittagong on the Bay of Bengal to the interior was still not running because many bridges had been dynamited and because of other obstructions.

"Our main task now is to forget what is past and work to rebuild East Pakistan," the general said. "If the entire population works hard, we hope to accomplish this in one year." Gen. Khan said East Pakistan separatists had surrendered in large numbers or were simply leaving their weapons along roads and disappearing. He saw no possibility of the emergence of a guerrilla war here, although Indian infiltrators could continue to foment trouble, he said.

The governor said food was in adequate supply, although distribution remained a problem.

Communal Strife
MYAENSINGH, East Pakistan, May 7 (AP).—Systematic slaughter between indigenous Bengalis and non-Bengali migrants left many thousands dead here before the army captured the town April 23, survivors of the bloody clashes said today.

Most victims were Muslim. Hindus were also reported mas-

sacred by the Bengali separatists. Government and other sources estimate that at least 30,000 have been killed in communal violence since March 1 across East Pakistan, not counting Bengalis shot by army troops.

Senior officers deny that any women or children were knowingly killed by soldiers.

Recognition Weighed
NEW DELHI, May 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today ruled out any immediate recognition by India of the self-proclaimed independent government of Bangladesh in East Pakistan, an official spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mrs. Gandhi told a meeting of opposition political leaders, who had demanded Indian recognition of Bangladesh, the issue was "still under consideration."

"Most Admired Person in Poll Is Mrs. Gandhi"
PRINCETON, N.J., May 7.—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi wins top honors as the "most admired person in the world," based on the results of a special Gallup Poll of leaders representing 70 nations of the free world.

The person cited next most often by these international statesmen, scientists, business executives and others, is West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. Mr. Brandt is followed in the balloting by Israeli Premier Golda Meir, Pope Paul VI, and UN Secretary-General U Thant.

The survey was based upon a random sample of persons included in "The International Who's Who," which lists leaders and well-known personalities in all fields of endeavor. Interviews were obtained by mail.

Berlin Talks Said to Be Deadlocked

BERLIN, May 7 (AP).—The Big-4 talks on Berlin are virtually deadlocked, Allied sources said today after the 19th session of ambassadors to divided Germany.

The Russians had not budged from their position paper of March 25, the sources said, and the points made by the Soviet side are unacceptable to the West.

"It is blocked," one source emphasized, "with each side having its own paper that can be discussed indefinitely. But that does not mean the matter is any closer to a solution."

The source added that no one wants to break off the dialogue so it will continue even without prospect of any give in the immediate future.

3-Hour Meeting
The U.S., British, French and Russian Ambassadors have been meeting now for over a year. This meeting lasted three hours. It was the first session since Walter Ulbricht resigned as East German Communist leader.

Brandt Assails Thant Order
BONN, May 7 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today described as "incomprehensible" UN Secretary-General U Thant's ban on official visits to West Berlin by UN Secretariat members and said he would lodge a complaint with the secretary-general.

"The ban is incomprehensible. It could not only hamper the Big Four powers' negotiations on Berlin, it could also change the Federal Republic's attitude towards the work of the United Nations," Mr. Brandt told a cabinet meeting.

Briton Warns U.K. Opinion Cools on EEC

Time Running Out, Europe Council Told

STRASBOURG, May 7 (Reuters).—A British official said here today that there is a limit to how long British public opinion will wait for the end of European Common Market entry negotiations.

Informed sources at a restricted meeting of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers said Anthony Royle, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told the committee it is immensely important that progress be made in next week's entry talks in Brussels.

"We must show they (the negotiations) are moving forward swiftly," the sources quoted Mr. Royle as saying. "There is a limit to how long British public opinion will go on waiting."

Mr. Royle was replying to a half-hour speech by the French delegate, Secretary of State for External Affairs Jean de Lippkowski, the sources said.

Mr. de Lippkowski said the six members of the European Economic Community are not just marking time in the present negotiations, they are making progress. He said he is optimistic and confident there will be a favorable conclusion to the ten-month-old negotiations.

The French secretary of state also said common sense will have to be made during the present encounter between Britain and the Six.

A crucial negotiating session takes place in Brussels Tuesday.

British Falls
LONDON, May 7 (Reuters).—Results of two public-opinion polls clashed today on the British public's attitude toward joining the Common Market.

The Harris Poll, for the Daily Express—a rightist paper crusading against British entry, showed that support for joining has fallen from 18 percent in February to 17 percent now. The proportion against has risen from 80 percent to 83, the poll showed.

But the Harris Research Centre, commissioned by the pro-market European Movement and reported in the Daily Mirror, showed public opinion is becoming less hostile.

Its poll showed 30 percent of people interviewed this month in favor of British entry, compared with 28 percent in March.

Those against totaled 68 percent, compared with 70 percent two months ago, the report said.

U.S., Israeli Progress Seen

(Continued from Page 1)
Arab governments. For example, his diplomatic aides removed the Israeli flag from his official limousine when the motorcade moved toward Jerusalem's Old City, the former Jewish sector, immediately upon his return from Sharm el-Sheikh.

He canceled at the last moment a visit to a kibbutz near Jerusalem, which his hosts had been eager to keep on the busy schedule.

American officials noted that, at the end of a two-week tour, the secretary was exhausted. He also canceled a formal dinner tonight at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Walworth Barbour.

In all the capital on his Middle East trip, Mr. Rogers has been working to enhance the U.S. stature in the Arab world and to pursue the role of unofficial peacemaker, or middleman, in the diplomatic effort toward Arab-Israeli settlement.

The prospects for a general settlement, under the auspices of UN special envoy, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, figured prominently in Mr. Rogers' conversations here with Mrs. Meir, Mr. McCloskey told newsmen, but there was no sign from either side that any significant progress had been made.

It was on the alternate, more limited, purpose of the present diplomatic maneuvering that there were hints of significant progress. Both Israel and Egypt have publicly expressed interest in an agreement to re-open the Suez Canal. The problem has been the military and political arrangements for bringing this about—specifically, on the Egyptian side, the extent of an Israeli withdrawal from the waterway, and, on the Israeli side, the assurances and sanctions to be provided against an Egyptian military crossing to exploit the proposed Israeli withdrawal.

It is on the latter point that Israeli policy makers have been making a determined effort for three weeks past to engage the United States in insuring the future security of the Suez Canal. They are understood to be seeking formal political support from the U.S. government and guarantees of a military nature if such aid is required.



WAR DANCE—An unhappy anti-war demonstrator vigorously expresses his feelings after the two men, at left, took away his sign and tore it up. The two men work at the General Motors Research Laboratory in Santa Barbara, California. The angry young man and hundreds more from nearby Isla Vista were demonstrating outside.

Stirs Hostility Toward U.S. Money Crisis Puts Strain on EEC

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, May 7 (WP).—The unrelenting monetary crisis gave serious signs today of producing a political backlash that could further strain European unity, worsen U.S.-European relations and hamper British negotiations for Common Market membership.

The most immediate cause for concern was widely predicted—disension—indeed hostility—between Germany and France at the emergency meeting in Brussels tomorrow of Common Market finance ministers.

Called in the wake of German government suspension of official support for the dollar, the meeting was seen as a test between "European" France, backed by the Common Market executive, and Germany, which is suspected of sacrificing basic interests to the United States.

But with West Germany doctrinally opposed to the kind of rigid exchange controls favored by traditionally "interventionist" France and the Common Market executive, there seemed little chance that the Bonn government would not resort to "floating"—and thus eventual revaluation—of the mark.

However, the best chance for compromise appeared to turn on the Common Market's newfound interest in allowing greater fluctuation each side of parity between its currencies as a bloc and the dollar. The technical effect of broadening the present .75 fluctuation margin to 1 percent would be to discourage speculators who would have less chance of stampeding major currencies into unwanted parity changes by overnight inflows of short-term capital.

In an effort to head off a floating of the mark, a Common Market executive spokesman in Brussels today said that "in the European community view there is no overvalued money in the community."

Along with measures designed to restrict both U.S. and European companies from abusing the Eurodollar market—an accumulation of about \$80 billion worth of freewheeling dollars held abroad—the executive also is toying with a two-tiered dollar rate.

The official rate would remain unchanged and "allow normal trade transactions." The "free" rate would be allowed to float up and down according to market pressures and would be applied in the kind of short-term capital flows which pumped \$2 billion into Germany earlier this week and forced suspension of foreign currency markets.

Such suggested moves toward exchange controls inevitably mark a major step backward from the unnumbered policies that have primed a tremendous increase in world trade and prosperity since the end of World War II.

But the continuing European friction at Washington's "benign neglect" in putting its monetary house in order has led many Europeans to suspect U.S. motives.

Sympomatic of the more suspicious European thinking were private remarks by important French sources suggesting that the United States had purposely set off the crisis.

Alleged U.S. Feats
Their reasoning was based on alleged U.S. fear of an expanded Common Market, which would include Britain. The best way to torpedo the common agricultural policy—dear to France's heart since the French are its chief beneficiaries—was to use the German "Trojan horse" and force a parity change by doing nothing to restrain the huge flow of dollars into Frankfurt.

As for British entry, which was to be the subject of a series of vital meetings next week, Common Market sources conceded that many Brussels experts had been too preoccupied by the monetary crisis to worry about Britain.

Any further delay in getting the British negotiations to a decisive stage could be fatal in view of the dimming hopes of completing the talks before the onset of the summer holidays.

As for individual European nations' reactions to the possibility of floating their own currencies, in varying degrees, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland seem resigned to follow reluctantly Germany's lead.

France is resolutely opposed to floating the franc not only because Paris feels that the dollar should be valued undervalued, but also because the French currency is still recovering from the August, 1969, devaluation.

Italy is also opposed to floating the lira because of the strains on the Italian economy due to serious and recurring labor and social unrest.

With German officials all but promising to "float" the mark—allowing it to seek its own parity against the dollar by market forces, no matter what the outcome in Brussels—the meeting appeared to have little chance of finding a compromise. By definition, the Common Market executive, backed by France, is doctrinally opposed to any change in the parities of the six member nations' currencies.

Rigid Mechanisms
The doctrine is reinforced by the rigid mechanisms governing the cumbersome Common Market farm policy, which would be badly strained by parity changes. So, too, would be the embryonic economic and monetary union by such an obvious failure to successfully dovetail member nations' economies.

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Within Limits
What Mr. Schiller reportedly wants to do now is to continue allowing parity between the mark and the dollar to be set by free-market supply-and-demand pressures—but within limits that would not stray too far from the old parity bands of 3.33 to 3.58.

Should floating reach a point where the dollar seemed to be slipping too much in terms of its exchange value with the mark, the Bundesbank would then step in to support the dollar at what it considers a safe level.

Although the Brandt government declared last night that it would not unilaterally revalue the mark, floating inevitably would have the same result since its practical effect would be to drive the mark's value up in relation to the dollar.

Such a course could seriously disrupt the Common Market's striving toward financial and monetary unity. By making the mark a more expensive currency, it also would hurt German industry, whose exports would become too costly for many purchasers, and German farmers, whose earnings are pegged to a Common Market price system related to the dollar.

These are precisely the things that have Mr. Schiller worried. And as a result, the German claim that they will be going into the Brussels meeting ready to make the maximum compromises if there is a chance of setting joint action.

Most observers here tend to agree with Mr. Schiller that the chances are very slim and that, come Sunday, no matter how distasteful the consequences, the Brandt government will opt for controlled floating.

Swiss Cabinet Meets
BERN, May 7 (UPI).—The Swiss cabinet met in extraordinary session this afternoon to discuss the international monetary crisis, government sources said.

They said that Foreign Minister Pierre Graber, who had been visiting Strasbourg, France, returned early to attend the meeting.

Members of the directorate of the Swiss National Bank also attended the meeting, the sources said. The bank stopped supporting the dollar on Wednesday morning after the West German central bank had taken the same step.

Financial sources in Bern said that the government was unlikely to take any firm decisions until the measures of the West German government are known.

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As Anti-War Rallies End Judge Orders Protesters Shifted From Crowded J

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—A Superior Court judge today ordered police to transfer anti-war demonstrators out of a crowded courtroom where they were "experiencing cruel and unusual punishment and irreparable injury."

Judge James A. Nelson made a two-hour tour late last night of the U.S. District Court lockup, where he said 633 prisoners were being held in eight cells without bunks.

His order, issued about 5 a.m., directed police to move the protesters to "adequate" detention facilities within four hours and to have them processed through the courts by 6 p.m.

The District of Columbia Public Health Association, contending that jail overcrowding poses health hazards, requested the order.

A week of anti-war protests reached a straggle end here yesterday with 1,000 demonstrators still in jail and their efforts to jam the city's traffic a failure.

Elsewhere the demonstrations also petered out. A handful of diehards remained in front of military training headquarters at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio. The building was open after being closed during most of a four-day memorial observance for the deaths a year ago of four students in a confrontation with Ohio National Guardsmen.

In Boston police reported arresting at least 100 persons yesterday during an anti-war sit-in, and police at the University of Illinois said they arrested 30 at a sit-in protesting military recruiters on campus.

Meanwhile the Rev. Carl McIntire and his Bible-carrying followers were planning a song service on the Capitol steps tonight to warm up for tomorrow's win-the-war march to the Washington Monument.

The McIntire-sponsored march is the second here in six months. He has predicted 350,000 to 500,000 people will attend.

The tall, Collingswood, N.J., radio preacher was trying to tie

down arrangements, transmission of mass Washington Monuments from Chinese Nationalist Chiang Kai-shek President of Park, South Vietnamese Nguyen Van Thieu, Vietnamese Vice-President Cao Ky.

Mr. McIntire's said messages would also be by Alabama's Gov. George Wallace and Georgia's Maddox.

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Saigon S Chinese S In Hanoi

PARIS, May 7 (AP).—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said government has proof Communist Chinese advisers are operating in Hanoi.

"We have proof of it of these advisers," he said. "I could not give you their names."

He asserted that Vietnamese hold a Chinese Communist presence in Hanoi. He said that North Vietnamese officials are operating Communist forces.

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CHUNN Established 1923
Narrow Abrasion (Prest.)
PERFUMES
Universal Gifts. Gloves. Bags.
Central International export discount
43 RUE HENRI PARIS
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J.S. Scientists Say Pentagon Exaggerates Soviet Threat

By George C. Wilson
 WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP).—The Pentagon's research director is exaggerating the Soviet military threat in a way which is "very dangerous" to the nation, the Federation of American Scientists charged yesterday.

Two American scientists—George W. Rathjens and Marvin Goldberger—leveled that charge on behalf of the federation against John S. Foster Jr., director of defense research and engineering.

Our "fundamental message," Mr. Rathjens said, "is that it is time for some honesty in the Defense Department, time that the misrepresentation stopped."

Mr. Goldberger, chairman of Princeton's physics department and former member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, said Mr. Foster "is crying the alarm and not asking for anything specific" in remedies.

Statement Analyzed

The Princeton physicist chaired the group of federation scientists which analyzed Mr. Foster's statements on the Soviet Union's technological challenge to the United States.

The group concluded, Mr. Goldberger said, that Mr. Foster's presentation "has been a classical numbers game" featuring selective disclosure, questionable assumptions, "exaggerated precise estimates," misleading language and "absolutely non-sequitur conclusions."

Mr. Foster himself was in Sweden yesterday on a trip to discuss research with European specialists. An aide said he could not be reached for comment on the federation report.

The federation, which said it represents 2,000 scientists and engineers, stressed that it supports "a vigorous program of research and development on those weapons that are necessary to maintain a deterrent of unquestioned power."

However, the federation report made these assertions in disputing Mr. Foster's portrayal of a research gap:

- Mr. Foster, in arriving at the claim that the Soviet Union is spending \$3 billion more this year than the United States on military research and development, is making questionable assumptions, such as crediting research increases to the military account and assuming that the investment in the Soviet space program remains constant.
- However, in the crucial areas which comprise a nation's technological base, there is "an examination, no claim, much less any evidence, that the United States is spending less than the Soviets."
- These areas are military research and development, "and a fraction of advanced development"—work which precedes the building and testing of experimental hardware.
- It is this exploratory research which shows what weapons are possible to build. "No one has ever claimed to be able to measure Soviet expenditures in this category."
- "Mr. Foster has emphasized the large number of engineers that are being produced in the Soviet Union and given little emphasis to the fact that we are producing twice as many scientists."
- He has denied the well-known fact that Soviet engineers are less well-trained than ours. Nor are we short, in any case, of engineers and scientists for developing our technology or for implementing it.



A JOB FOR JOE—The popular former heavyweight champion Joe Louis and his wife at a press conference in New York Thursday to announce the appointment of the "Brown Bomber" as vice-president and director of special welfare assistance for the Family-Medical Health Center, a private organization. Joe will be working with needy families not covered by government programs. "He weighs 240, is in good health, is not broke and has many friends."

Fighting Words For U.S. Chiefs From McGovern

BERKELEY, Calif., May 7 (Reuters).—Sen. George McGovern said yesterday that he will offer an amendment to the military draft law requiring America's leaders to go into combat if the law is extended.

The South Dakota Democrat, who is seeking his party's presidential nomination in 1972, told 1,000 students at the University of California's Berkeley campus that his amendment would require the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other leaders to spend a reasonable amount of time in the front lines.

He said he recognized the problems of age and infirmity on the part of the leaders, but added: "There are certain things the elderly can do—like moving about in front of troops in minesweepers."

Flaw in F-111s Not Found Yet, It Stays Grounded

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—The Air Force's grounded fleet of F-111 fighter-bombers will not fly again until every plane is thoroughly inspected for flaws in the pilot-escape capsule, the Pentagon said yesterday.

The F-111s were grounded last Friday after an Air Force investigation into the latest crash of the plane revealed the escape system failed to work.

The two crewmen were killed in the April 33 accident near Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Although the bailout capsule separated from the plane when it got into trouble at 6,000 feet, a metal door enclosing the recovery parachute failed to blow off, the Air Force said. This trapped both crewmen in the capsule as it plummeted to earth.

Air Force officials then made random tests on other F-111s and found a similar condition on some of the planes.

N.Y. Firemen Say They Will Ignore Fires If Attacked

NEW YORK, May 7 (Reuters).—Leaders of New York's 14,000 firemen have threatened to let fires blaze unchecked unless police protect them from bricks, bottles and other missiles hurled by rioters.

The warning followed violence and arson in a Brooklyn slum by hundreds of black and Puerto Rican youths on Wednesday. Teenagers attacked firemen battling scores of blazes. Six firemen were injured and one later had a bullet removed from his shoulder.

Firemen have long been the target of missiles when fighting fires in city slum areas. Their complaints led to the installation of special canopies to protect the men who steer the rear of giant ladders as they race through the streets.

The firemen's associations said if a firehouse is blocked by a mob, the officers will not leave to respond to alarms; if they approach a street which is not in progress, they will not enter it, and if they are fighting a fire and come under attack they will abandon their apparatus and retreat.

Russians to Show Big New Copter

MOSCOW, May 7 (Reuters).—Russia today unveiled a new twin-rotor cargo helicopter and said it could carry more than three times the load of any helicopter built abroad.

Named the V-12, the Soviet aircraft is powered by four engines developing 6,500 horsepower and can lift loads of over 40 tons to an altitude of 6,500 feet, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia reported. On comparison, the American Sikorsky Skyraider carries a nine-ton payload with two engines totaling 3,000 hp.

The V-12 is 121 feet long and is manned by a crew of six. It will be displayed at the forthcoming Paris Air show.

U.S. Germ Weaponry Destruction to Start

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuters).—The Defense Department announced today that it will begin destroying the arsenal of biological and toxic weapons on Monday at the Army's Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas.

Disposal of the germ weaponry was announced Dec. 18 in accordance with pledges made by President Nixon. The disposal program will take about a year to complete and cost about \$12.2 million, the Pentagon said.

Cartoonist Al Capp Named By Coed in Morals Charges

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 7 (UPI).—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of cartoonist Al Capp, creator of "Li'l Abner," on charges of three violations of the morals laws involving an Eau Claire State University coed last month.

Eau Claire County District Attorney Lawrence Durning obtained the warrant from Judge Thomas Barland. It charged

U.S. Destroyer, Soviet Tug Bump

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI).—A Navy destroyer and a Soviet tug collided in the strait between Korea and Japan Wednesday, the Pentagon announced yesterday.

It said the destroyer USS Hanson suffered a six-foot dent in the right side of its bow. The Soviet tug Dimid suffered only minor damage as far as men aboard the destroyer could determine. No crewmen aboard the Hanson were hurt, the announcement said.

The Pentagon said the Hanson was on routine operations with the Seventh Fleet in International waters at the time of the incident. It said the Navy was investigating the incident and would not say which ship crossed the path of the other.

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Girl to Reply To Questions On Bombing But Only To Those Ordered by Judge

By George Lardner Jr.
 SEATTLE, May 7 (WP).—Leslie Bacon, under threat of a contempt citation, said today that she will refuse to answer all questions put to her before a federal grand jury except those covered by a court order.

The 19-year-old anti-war activist, picked up last week as a material witness in the March 1 bombing of the U.S. Capitol, accused the government of trying to "silence" her and the anti-war movement.

"If they have a case against me, let them prove it without my help," Miss Bacon said in her first detailed public statement since her arrest in Washington D.C.

She made the declaration in a notarized statement read to newsmen on the steps of the U.S. Courthouse here. She remained upstairs before the grand jury that has been assigned to investigate at least some facets of the Capitol bombing.

Inquiry May Move

The meandering inquiry appears to be far from over and, according to informed sources, could move to another jurisdiction before its completion.

Miss Bacon was ordered this morning by U.S. District Court Judge George E. Boldt to answer questions put to her over the weekend about an abortive bombing attempt on a New York bank. She said she would answer those questions, but no more.

Judge Boldt concluded several days of legal maneuvering this morning by ordering her to respond, under threat of a contempt citation. He said she had already told the grand jury that she took part in two visits to the bank as "a dry run" and even "expressed an opinion as to the explosives to be used."

With that testimony, Judge Boldt said, Miss Bacon waived her privilege against self-incrimination and must now make "full disclosure" about the New York bombing attempt.

Six suspects, all identified by police as members of the radical Weatherman group, were indicted in the bombing attempt.

Miss Bacon said she "participated in some early discussion of those plans," but insisted that she backed out more than a month before the actual attempt.

Reagan Lists Taxes He Paid And Assails 'Cheap Politics'

By Jerry Gillam
 SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 7.—Gov. Ronald Reagan, obviously irked at disclosures that he paid no 1970 state income tax, announced yesterday that he has paid \$91,128.23 in state income taxes during the five years he has been governor—and he did pay a 1970 federal income tax.

He accused state Democratic legislative leaders of "cheap partisan politics" for trying to keep alive the no-tax issue, which undoubtedly hasn't helped his public image.

"I have never avoided taxes or failed to pay an income tax owed in my entire adult life," he told newsmen. No questions were allowed.

"For a number of years, my annual tax was considerably more than my present gross earnings." (He was paid \$44,100 as governor last year, and his salary this year is \$49,100.)

"With particular reference to the California income tax, during the five years I have served as governor I have paid state income taxes totaling \$91,128.23," Gov. Reagan said.

"A Rather Trying Year"

Reading from a prepared statement, he continued: "However, last year—a rather trying year for a number of people—investment losses in relation to earnings were such that while I still owed and paid a federal income tax, I did not have a state tax liability."

UN Relief Head Quits

BEIRUT, May 7 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General U Thant has accepted the resignation of Lawrence V. Michelmore, the commissioner-general of the UN Relief and Works Agency, effective May 15, the UNRWA information office announced here today.

Mr. Thant appointed Sir John Shaw Rennie, UNRWA deputy commissioner-general since October, 1968, to succeed Mr. Michelmore.

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Duke Ellington and Band Will Make Tour of Russia

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, May 7 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed today to bring Duke Ellington and his jazz orchestra here in September as the fourth of five performing-arts groups under the current cultural exchange agreement between the two countries.

The Russians thus showed they are of two minds about cultural relations with the United States. Diplomats report that they are equally ambivalent about relations in general.

On the negative side, an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta Wednesday accused McKinney Russell, the American cultural affairs counselor, of espionage.

In an earlier skirmish in the war, Washington canceled American participation in the Moscow film festival this year. It claimed the Russians allowed films offensive to America to be shown at the last festival, in 1969, contrary to the festival's own rules.

Alexei Romanov, chairman of the State Cinematography Committee, told a press conference today that he recited the U.S. decision not to appear officially but that independent producers have informed him they will participate.

Normal Conditions According to American officials, the negotiations are stalled because the Russians say they will not sign until "conditions are normal" for their exhibit in the United States. That means effective measures to prevent Zionist harassment of the exhibit.

The positive side of Soviet ambivalence about general relations with America was visible in an article in Pravda Tuesday by Georgy Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. Studies of the Academy of Sciences and recently elevated to the auditing commission of the Central Committee. The article defended continuing Soviet efforts at détente and negotiations with the United States despite American imperialism.

This seemed to fit a generally friendly attitude among Foreign Ministry officials. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met with U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam a week ago in what was understood to be a long and cordial session.

Jews Are Being Assimilated, Soviet Census Analysts Say

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 7 (NYT).—Two Soviet demographers said today that a decline in the number of reported Jews in last year's census reflects a process of assimilation in which members of one ethnic group adopted the culture and way of life of another.

The two population experts thus appeared to give the official explanation for the largely unexpected decline of the number of reported Jews from 2.27 million in 1959 to 2.15 million in 1970. Before the census, estimates both in the Soviet Union and abroad ranged as high as three million.

Some nationalist Jews in the Soviet Union have questioned the explanation that an increasing number of Jews may have declared themselves to be Russians or members of some other nationality when the census-taker inquired about ethnic affiliation.

According to these Jews, many of whom are active Zionists seeking emigration to Israel, the Soviet authorities may have manipulated the number of Jews with a view to giving the impression that assimilation was an active force among Jews in the Soviet Union.

The view that assimilation was the key factor was backed today by the two official demographers.

Senate Bows To Women's Lib

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—The Senate Rules Committee yesterday sanctioned the appointment of girl pages in the Senate. The committee's approval included a proviso that sponsoring senators must be responsible for the girls' safety pending construction of a dormitory for them.

The action by the committee, after it had put off a decision for months, is subject to Senate approval. Chief sponsors of the resolution are Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y.; Charles H. Fery, R., Ill.; and Fred R. Harris, D., Okla., who want to appoint 16-year-old girls as pages.

The committee broadened the resolution to make the ban on sex discrimination apply to Capitol police, elevator operators and post office employees as well as Senate pages.



Helene Weigel

Dutch Cigars Going to Pot?

AMSTERDAM, May 7 (AP).—Dutch cigar factories may be geared to produce hashish cigars, according to a number of newspapers in the Netherlands, including De Volkskrant of Amsterdam and Algemeen Dagblad of Rotterdam.

The papers suggest that the factories will be ready if and when the government legalizes hashish, although there has been no evidence such a move will be made.

Some stories suggest that a number of the factories have already decided on names for their products. The industry has denied this.

Actress Helene Weigel, 70; Brecht's Widow, Interpreter

BERLIN, May 7 (Reuters).—Actress Helene Weigel, widow of playwright Bertolt Brecht, died last night, the East German news agency APW reported.

Miss Weigel, best known for her portrayal of the lead character in Brecht's "Mother Courage and Her Children," died shortly before her 71st birthday. She was director of East Berlin's Berliner Ensemble, founded by her husband, which concentrates on interpretation of Brecht plays.

It was known in East Berlin theatrical circles that Miss Weigel and several other Berliner Ensemble members were at odds over the running of the theater.

Several leading members quit the company and its artistic standards were in decline. However, Miss Weigel held on to her commanding position, not least because of her high standing with the East German government.

Miss Weigel, universally hailed as one of the greatest actresses and directors of the modern German stage, was the chief interpreter of Brecht's revolutionary drama for more than 40 years. Born in Vienna, she came to Berlin in 1923 when the theater there was at its glittering height. She met Brecht during rehearsals for one of his earliest plays, "Dreigroschenoper," and from that time her work in the theater was inextricably linked with his.

They married in 1928. For four years later, they were forced to leave Germany when the Nazis—who whom Brecht was opposed—came to power.

U.S. War Refugees They went first to Denmark, Sweden and Finland, then through the Soviet Union and Iran before finally settling in the United States, where they spent the war years.

Brecht and Miss Weigel settled in East Berlin in 1949. The following year, in the support of the East German government, they founded the Berliner Ensemble to perform Brecht's experimental plays, based on new principles of acting and production.

After Brecht died in 1956, the theater continued to flourish under Miss Weigel, who remained its artistic director and one of its leading actresses.

The Berliner Ensemble played with great success in most of the capitals of Europe. They were particularly well received in London, where Miss Weigel scored a great personal success in "Mother Courage" in 1956. Nine years later, she triumphed again as Volynia in "Copenhagen."

Disputes in West But Miss Weigel did not escape controversy. In recent years, she was involved in several disputes over the interpretation of Brecht plays in West Germany or the

appearances in productions in the West of actors with a Nazi past. She usually managed to get the performances canceled.

But some West German critics claimed that her dramatic interpretations of her husband's works were often in contradiction to the experimental effects which Brecht sought to achieve.

Lawrence N. Murray PITTSBURGH, May 7 (NYT).—Lawrence N. Murray, 70, a former president of the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co., died Wednesday.

Mr. Murray was president of the bank from 1946, when the original Mellon Bank was merged with Union Trust Co., until he retired in 1961. Before joining the bank, he had worked in Albany for the National Commercial Bank after which he left for Pittsburgh in 1926 to accept a job with the Koppers Co.

Mr. Murray was a director of several companies, including Koppers, the American Brake Shoe Co. and the New York Central Railroad Co.

Dr. Leon (Leib) Wulman NEW YORK, May 7 (AP).—Funeral services were held here Sunday for Dr. Leon (Leib) Wulman, 81, director of the American Committee of the Oeuvre de Secours des Enfants, an international Jewish health organization. He died Wednesday, April 28, at Doctors Hospital.

Dr. Wulman received his medical degree from the University of Warsaw in 1918. He practiced medicine privately in Poland until 1939, when he came to the United States. He was a founder of the American OSE Committee and became executive director in 1940.

He was deputy medical director of the Joint Distribution Committee for Poland from 1921 to 1923 and directed the Jewish Health Organization of Poland, affiliated with the World OSE Union, from 1923 to 1929.

Air Crash Kills 12 in Arizona

COOLIDGE, Ariz., May 7 (AP).—An Apache Airlines twin-engine plane crashed into a cotton field yesterday, killing all 12 persons aboard. It was the first fatal crash of a scheduled airliner in the continental United States since November, 1960.

Sheriff's deputies said the De Havilland Dove, enroute from Tucson to Phoenix, was trying to reach the Coolidge airport for an emergency landing when its wheels hooked on a concrete irrigation ditch. It carried ten passengers and a crew of two. Apache is a small feeder air line connecting Arizona communities with Las Vegas, Nev.

U.S. Trial Starts in Slaying Of Technician on Ice-Floe

WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP).—The killing of the research station manager on Arctic ice island T-3 was accidental and grew out of the defendant's fear of a drunken Eskimo for whom the manager was trying to obtain more homemade raisin wine, an Alexandria, Va., federal court jury was told yesterday.

Wednesday, Judge Oren R. Lewis ruled that his district court had jurisdiction in the case, which has aroused interest in legal circles here because there is no precedent that establishes the jurisdiction of any court to try the defendant, Mario J. Escamilla. He was charged under a special maritime law. But neither the statute nor any previous case has established whether crimes committed on floating ice fall under the law.

Defense Attorney William R. McDaniel yesterday said Mr. Escamilla, 32, accidentally killed Bennie Lighty, the manager, with a faulty hunting rifle last July 18 while trying to dissuade Mr. Lighty, who was drunk from getting wine for Eskimo Donald Leavitt, "who had threatened the defendant's life."

Mr. Escamilla had armed himself with the rifle, Mr. McDaniel said, because T-3, a huge mass of ice floating about 230 miles from the North Pole, "is a lonely, desolate place without any formal fabric of law and order. A place where men are left to themselves to live and work the best way they can."

Both Messrs. Escamilla and Lighty were technicians at a joint government-industry oceanographic and weather research station on T-3, also known as Fletcher's Island. "This man (the eskimo) known as 'Porky' (Leavitt) had attacked Mario Escamilla (some days earlier) with a butcher knife," said Mr. McDaniel. "After that, he (Escamilla) was in fear of his life when the Eskimo became drunk."

"Fear because there was no one to call, no help to be had, and the man (Mr. Leavitt) didn't know what he was doing."

U.S. attorney Brian P. Gettings told the court the evidence shows that Mr. Escamilla didn't intend to kill Mr. Lighty, 31, but that his handling of the admittedly faulty 30.06-caliber rifle was so "grossly negligent" that it could not be described as an accidental death.

Mr. Gettings' statement was made to Judge Lewis in support of a defense attempt to plead Mr. Escamilla guilty to involuntary manslaughter, a lesser charge than the second-degree murder count now being heard. Judge Lewis, however, twice refused to accept the plea.

Pentagon Gets Order To Cut Down Files

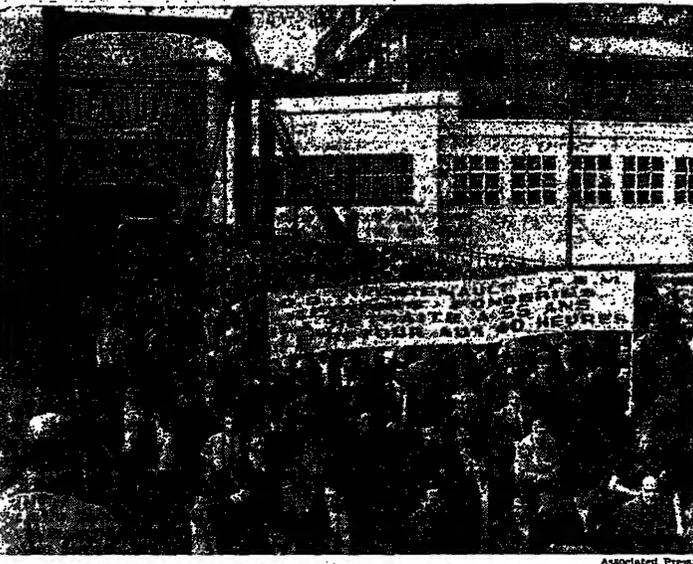
WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard said yesterday that the Pentagon is being inundated with paper and that something has to be done about it.

So he has ordered an immediate campaign to clean out over-stuffed files—he cited a figure of 12 million cubic feet of records in Defense Department offices—and halted further purchases of new filing equipment until the end of 1973. "We are accumulating more records than we get rid of by retirement or destruction," Mr. Packard told Pentagon employees.

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TAKEOVER—French workers of the Renault auto factory in Boulogne, on outskirts of Paris, leaving their jobs yesterday after voting to occupy the plant

Airline Halts Rome Flights, Clash as Renault Work Slow

ROME, May 7 (AP).—Kuwait Airlines suspended its connections to Rome and other carriers threatened to follow suit today as strikes disrupted operations at Fiumicino airport.

Passengers shouted in anger when ground personnel of the national airline, Alitalia, prolonged until midnight a strike that was supposed to have ended at 3 p.m.

Folkmen held back enraged passengers who were unable to board their planes after waiting for hours. The walkout forced cancellation of several domestic Alitalia flights.

Another strike by ground crews that has been continuing sporadically for weeks was blamed for the suspension of flights by Kuwait Airlines. It was the first such suspension by a foreign carrier here.

A Kuwait Airlines spokesman said that the Rome office had received instructions to suspend the airline's one daily flight "for a few days."

At a news conference, Umberto Cappe, president of a private company that is under contract for ground maintenance at the airport, said that other airlines had threatened to suspend flights because of the continued strike against his company.

The employees of the private company have been holding sporadic strikes to dramatize demands for better pay and working conditions.

Passengers have been forced to carry their own bags to and from the planes. And airport officials charge that the striking workers often leave equipment on runways and taxi areas.

Representatives of Swissair and Scandinavian Airlines recently complained that the strike was causing a safety hazard. Meanwhile, garbage continued to pile up in Rome streets, as 33,850 municipal employees continued a strike. Union leaders tonight decided to continue the walkout indefinitely.

Twenty-five thousand farmers tied up traffic in downtown Rome for two hours to protest a government bill to force sharecroppers to pay rent on the land they work. The neo-Fascist party backed the demonstration.

National highway policemen, substituting for striking city police, kept traffic moving except during the march.

Soviet Leaders Planning Fall Visit to France

MOSCOW, May 7 (Reuters).—One or more Soviet leaders will visit France in October or November of this year, it was announced here tonight.

A press communique issued by the French side at the end of Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann's three-day visit to Moscow said that, in reply to President Georges Pompidou's invitation, "the Soviet visit to France will take place next October or November."

It did not make clear whether all three top Soviet leaders would make the trip. During his visit last October Mr. Pompidou invited Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny.

Mr. Brezhnev was to go to Paris in his first trip outside the Communist world since he took over as party chief in 1964.

The communique said Mr. Schumann's talks in Moscow covered international affairs, including European problems. Among these were the four-power talks on Berlin currently in progress and questions of more active preparation of a European security conference, a Warsaw Pact proposal which has French backing.

Mr. Schumann left for Paris tonight.

PARIS, May 7 (UPI).—Fighting broke out between striking workers and leftist agitators after workers occupied several plants of the giant Renault auto company today.

Renault production virtually came to a standstill in the confrontation between France's largest industrial company and the country's three main labor unions over wages and working conditions.

Workers occupied the main plant at Boulogne-Billancourt and other Renault centers in Sandouville, Flins, and Le Mans. Fighting broke out during the Flins occupation when union members under orders to protect the machinery had to fight leftists bent on destroying it.

The occupation at Boulogne-Billancourt came following a management decision yesterday to lay off about 20,000 workers. The decision followed a parts shortage caused by a strike of transmission workers in the Le Mans plant.

The widening of the conflict in the state-controlled company, caused company President Pierre Dreyfus to warn the unions about the serious consequences of a continued strike.

The striking unions indicated today that a majority of 3,000 workers polled (out of 36,500 affected) had voted to occupy the plants. The striking unions, CGT, CFTD and FO, said in a statement tonight they were asking political leaders on the left to bring their case before a government.

Mayor Accuses Quebec Officials In Landslide Loss

ST. JEAN VIANNEY, Queb May 7 (AP).—The mayor of a stricken town said yesterday that Tuesday night's sudden landslide believed to have taken 31 lives might have been averted if Quebec government had responded to a request from the town 11 days earlier.

Mayor Laurent Laviole told news conference that the town asked the Quebec Resources Department to carry out soil inspections along the Riviere aux Vais following a landslide in the area on April 24.

The earlier slide occurred on the other bank of the river, opposite St. Jean Vianney. The mayor said that a request was never answered.

Later, Quebec Resources Minister Gilles Masse told newsmen that his department never received a request such as the mayor described. He said the he had spoken with Mayor Laviole and established that the request had been sent to a local office and not to his department.

Neither side was vulnerable in clubs when he responded two clubs to one diamond. He had to change his mind when North showed great enthusiasm for the suit by jumping to it clubs.

North's four no-trump bid was not Blackwood but a gene slam probe asking South what he held additional values. Not attempted to apply the rule in five clubs, but his partner was to be denied and continue to six.

The opening lead by I. Mashe in the West seat North America II, was the best four, and dummy's ace was South had some hope of loss no club tricks and led the que. The hope disappeared when West's ace was denied and continue to six.

The official North American team has been in unconvincing form so far and will have to fight hard to have any chance of reaching the final.

The standings after three rounds were: France 57, Dallas Aces, 25; Brazil, 27; Australia, 28; China, 22; North America II, 16.

The disgraced deal from first-round play, contributed 14 points to the Aces' win over their rival American team in a match they seemed likely to lose in the early stages. Both teams reached a difficult and interesting six clubs with the North-South cards, but from opposite sides of the table.

Bob Wolff, playing for the Aces in the South seat, became the declarer through a quirk of his "orange club" system. With a good responding hand, a long major is often concealed until the second round. A minor-suit response at the level of two is often therefore a waiting-bid based on a three-card suit. South had no intention of playing.

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ART MARKET

The Changing Basic Attitudes

By Souren Melikian
PARIS, May 7.—The sale of Mid-east art held at Drouot last Friday underscored the basic changes in the attitudes of buyers which have been developing for the past few months.
 In brief, there is a growing search for vivid colors, a preference for naïveté; that is, a re-

jection of subtlety and of objects not immediately identifiable. These are tendencies which are unexpected at specialized auctions dealing with collectors' pieces, but they emerged at last Friday's sale. The result was unheard-of prices for some of the objects offered for sale.
 There were 92 lots of pottery from Turkey and Iran in the first



Detail of mid-11th-century Armenian manuscript, in a lot that sold for 165,570 fr.

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Blue, White

The first wares from the area were largely based on Iranian patterns that had a touch of chinoiserie, fashionable at the time in Iran and elsewhere in the East. For a generation or so, the Isnik potters confined themselves to a blue and white palette, the earliest and rarest normally admired by collectors. There was one such dish at the sale, 34 centimeters in diameter, which was quite good. It made 23,685 francs, not a lot of money for a rarity.
 In sharp contrast, third-rate specimens of much later production in Isnik fetched three or four times their normal price levels. Lot 3, a dish decorated with a poorly drawn scale pattern and shoddy scroll work on the rim, started out at 1,000 francs and ended at a breathtaking 10,882 francs, perhaps three times its value. The reason is not to be found in an unsuspected rarity snuffed out by a connoisseur; it lay in its garish, greenish-blue colors which were set off by fustic. Lot 8, decorated with a common pattern of flowers, had a bad flaw and couldn't have

been earlier than the 17th century. Nevertheless, it fetched 7,190 francs, again about three times its current commercial value. It was struck in color.
 The most staggering price was probably paid for Lot 13, a dish decorated with pinks and tulips of garish red enamel. The poor quality of the design and glaze pointed to a late period, perhaps the late 17th century when Isnik pottery was going into decline. However, it brought 15,975 francs to the obvious surprise of experts and dealers. The price reached by another dish with a bad flaw mentioned in the catalogue, also gaudily painted with pinks and tulips, was as inexplicable by traditional standards: 7,630 francs.
 Prices took a plunge as soon as the sale turned to Persian pottery. These Isnik wares have never been popular and the numbers listed in these places, all from excavations (unlike most of Isnik pottery, which was preserved above ground), must have made them seem even less attractive to Western collectors, coming after the shiny, overpainted pottery from Turkey. Bidders scarcely differentiated between the common wares and the better ones if you look at the prices.
 Two turquoise bowls (Lot 49)

from central Iran made 390 francs. A lot of money comparatively speaking, for a couple of badly repaired bowls of which there are thousands extant. In contrast, a dish worthy of a museum, about 31 centimeters in diameter, made only 1,160 francs.
 Such a lack of discrimination is typical of a market which is going down and in which dealers take little interest. It must be added, however, that apart from the flaws due to excavation and the subdued hues out of favor with buyers, the wares suffer from an atmosphere of suspicion which has surrounded Persian art for a long while because of a stream of fakes which apparently are still being produced. Even experts become wary. One example was provided by Lot 31, described in the catalogue as a "revelation tile" among lots covered by the general heading of "17th-century pottery tiles from Asia Minor."
 However, it bore a conspicuous inscription and dating of 860 (equivalent to 1460 in the Christian era) which identified it as Persian. It made nearly 3,200 francs. Obviously the expert didn't believe the evidence but the buyer did. I see that case as typical of a market where everybody feels uncertain.

Persian market aside, I think that Persian art would be losing ground because of tastes. These preferences were clear in the third part of the sale, which included a set of Armenian manuscripts.
 Armenian art is rare because of the systematic destruction and looting of Armenia of which was part of the T. Empire. From the end of the century until 1917, the tightened their control on the area: some 2 million people killed; an age-old culture swept away. Little came to unscathed.

Manuscripts

Some Armenian manuscripts the 12th and 13th century of great beauty, but the one last Friday were possibly a little short of beauty. The manuscript was on the whole on a low level. Yet a lot including miniatures and five illuminated pages, datable to the 16th century, fetched 165,570 francs, a fantastic price because, if rare, the pieces were poorly served.
 The same price was paid for a copy of the Gospels executed in Isfahan in 1606. It was purchased not because of its period but because Armenian painting in the 17th century was naïve as it regressed to folk level. I see illuminated pages and miniatures. The naïveté and colors, rather vulgar, were coldly an asset.
 Apparently these factors are passing whims since they're almost all kinds of sales.

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Hanoi's Offer at Paris

North Vietnam has sweetened its offer at Paris, or at least it had appeared to until Thursday's session. Previously it had demanded as a precondition to discussing release of POWs that the United States set a withdrawal date. Then it shifted to saying Washington need only discuss a date. At the same time Hanoi would, it said, discuss "the security of the United States soldiers during their withdrawal." The Viet Cong add their own offer to stop shooting at American soldiers who don't shoot at them.

What are these nuances worth? Do they provide Mr. Nixon a faster way out of the war? The answer is that they could, for all we can tell, but that they are also not consistent with the President's policy. If his prime goal were a quicker exit, he would probably snap up the new bait. But his prime goal—as we understand it—is to seek to insure a certain political result in South Vietnam, and that is leading him to show no interest.

It comes down to the difference between Vietnamization and negotiation. Vietnamization, the President's chosen policy, requires him to strengthen President Thieu, to make him strong enough to carry on at least without American ground support in combat. But negotiation would require Mr. Nixon to put pressure on President Thieu, to make him accept Communist participation in government. It is idle to think the Communists would accept a negotiated solution that gave Mr. Thieu a reasonable chance to stay in power, which is Mr. Nixon's war aim. Their war aim is precisely to deny him that chance.

The unfolding Hanoi offer, then, is not likely to expedite a negotiated solution—because it is not likely to be given a chance to do that. All it will probably do is make things awkward for President Nixon by tantalizing the war-weary American public with visions of release for prisoners and safety for soldiers headed toward the boats. In fact, Mr. Nixon has been embarrassed. But there is no evidence this embarrassment will express itself in a change of policy. On the contrary, there is evidence that Mr. Nixon is positioning himself against any blandishments from Hanoi in the form of further offers to discuss prisoner release immediately, or perhaps even the release of some prisoners as an enticement to talk. This would, of course, greatly increase pressure on him to set a withdrawal date. Against that possibility he has added to the terms for talking about a withdrawal date by demanding now

Hanoi's "commitment to release" POWs, rather than just to discuss release. And he has re-emphasized his adherence to a second condition—that South Vietnam be prepared, in his judgment, to defend itself. Hanoi may control the first condition but Mr. Nixon's say-so controls the second. When will the Thieu government have a "reasonable chance" to stay in power on its own? When Mr. Nixon says it has.

If one assumes, as we do, that despite the protests Mr. Nixon will hold enough public support to sustain this position, then the question becomes this: What will lead or allow him to judge that Saigon has a chance to stay in power on its own? As matters stand, the October elections in South Vietnam probably are the key to any such determination on his part. Just as the President surveyed the exceedingly mixed results of the Laos intervention and concluded that the South Vietnamese could "back it" militarily, so he is quite free to survey almost any results of the October elections and conclude that the South Vietnamese can "back it" politically as well.

A presidential determination that Saigon can "back it" in both senses is the logical and necessary prelude to a presidential decision that the United States can stamp "mission accomplished" on its decade-long military intervention in Vietnam, and can then proceed to pick up Hanoi's negotiating offer on our POWs and on a safe departure for our troops and to end its direct role in the war. That is probably as much as one can expect from the Vietnamization policy to which Mr. Nixon is so firmly committed; even to explore any Hanoi offer before the October elections might demoralize the Thieu regime precisely at a time when it is coming under political stress.

If this is in fact the President's strategy, a disinclination to pursue a Hanoi reprising of its position has a certain inner logic. But this is to ignore the terrible practical risks involved in not exploring any possibility for release of our POWs while it may be available, and at a time when the President is telling us that Vietnamization "has succeeded." The same possibility—if that is indeed what it is—may not be available at some later date more convenient to President Thieu. If that should turn out to be the case—and had Mr. Nixon failed to investigate to the full a vanished opportunity to recover our imprisoned men—he would have a lot to account for.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Politics of Money

With the suspension of support purchases of U.S. dollars by West Germany's Bundesbank and other European central banks, the international monetary crisis is temporarily on ice. The Brandt government is deferring announcement of its plans to deal with the rush to the mark until after the meeting Saturday in Brussels of the finance ministers and central bankers of the European Economic Community.

This is a wise decision; the greatest danger of the immediate crisis is that it could not only undermine American-European economic and political relations but could tear the Common Market apart. France and Germany are at sharp odds on how to deal with the immediate and long-term monetary problem.

Beneath the technical debate are important differences between France and Germany in their conceptions of what the Common Market should be—and ultimately may become. Basically, the French position is still heavily influenced by Gaullist thinking; the French conceive of the European Community as a means of strengthening France's power, by solidifying European independence and building a counter-force to the superpowers to the West and East. But the Germans, with their continued concern both about keeping the American military presence in Europe and retaining their essentially liberal and worldwide economic

outlook, have pressed for a more open and outward-looking Common Market.

These differences in concept have shaped French and German attitudes not only on the Community's relation to the United States but also on the critical question of British entry: the Germans have pushed for it, the French have been less enthusiastic.

The United States, with its deep and bitter involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, has failed to realize the degree of its estrangement from Europe. It was symbolic of this estrangement that as the current monetary crisis developed the administration was prepared to take a cavalier position in insisting that the Europeans voluntarily or involuntarily support the American dollar and economy. Even after the crisis broke, American spokesmen continued to insist that this was not a crisis of the dollar and that American policies would not be changed. Thursday, however, Secretary of the Treasury Connally said that while the United States plans no specific action in the current monetary crisis, it is ready to cooperate in any attempt to stabilize the situation. This is the beginning of wisdom in Washington—and one hopes that it will be matched by a similar spirit of cooperation in Brussels and other European capitals in the days ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ulbricht's Successor

It is probably a mistake to be too preoccupied with the character and record of Herr Honecker. The circumstances he faces are at least as important. Although East Germany has more than any other Eastern European country at risk from détente and is therefore bound to drag its feet, it cannot rely indefinitely on a siege mentality to maintain its existence and justify its form of political life. It must gradually adapt to the changing world about it. If Herr Ho-

necker cannot do so, he will sooner or later be replaced by someone who can.

—From the Times (London).

Apartheid in TV

There will be one channel for the whites and another for the blacks. Differences in language are only an excuse. If BBC-1 can mix Welsh and Urdu with English broadcasts, why can't the South Africans? Isn't it a strange twist of human fancy to use a means of communicating to keep people apart?

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 8, 1896

ST. PETERSBURG—It is expected that the Tsar will be present at the banquet to be given at the British Embassy during the coronation festivities. While balls and musical evenings will be given at the French and other embassies, this is the only dinner given by the representatives of a foreign nation to be included in the official program, and is considered here a special honor for Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador.

Fifty Years Ago

May 8, 1921

NEW YORK—Figures are given today show that New York City's foreign-born white population is 1,539,218, or 23.4 percent of the total population of the city. This figure includes 32,959 inhabitants of French birth. There are 30 nations represented in the foreign population. The figures are chiefly interesting in view of the new American immigration law, which limits immigration for the next 12 months.



'Wonderful Ohio'

By James Reston

ATHENS, Ohio—On the class gateway here at Ohio University, the first college in the Northwest Territory, founded in 1804, there is a quotation from the Ordinance of 1787: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Well, a lot of dogwood petals and other things have floated down the Hocking River through these lovely Appalachian valleys since then, but there is a fierce controversy now in Ohio about the financing of "schools and the means of education."

Fault in Structure

The conventional explanation of this—and it is probably right—is that the tax structure of the nation is all wrong, and Ohio illustrates the point. In order to attract industry into the state, the advertisement here has been "wonderful, wonderful Ohio," by which the politicians of the past have meant a state without personal or corporate income taxes. Ohio wants industry and it wants education, but it has tried to reconcile the two by increasing the property tax, and the property owners in Columbus and elsewhere, are now obviously in revolt.

Gov. Gilligan of Ohio is trying to change all this. He is a Democrat with a Republican legislature, and he is in trouble. He is arguing for personal and corporate income taxes, for giving away their subsidized loans after they get out and start earning at least \$7,000 a year. But the opposition to his proposals is strong, and though he has logic and economics on his side, it is not at all sure that his program will prevail. For something is obviously troubling the people of this state about the education of their children, and much as they are troubled by taxes, it could be that they're even more anxious about the purpose of their schools and universities.

Philosophy or Economics

It could actually come back to the inscription on the class gateway here at Ohio University.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Maybe the philosophy of education still seems to be more important to the taxpayers of Ohio than the economics. Many of them, or so it seems to somebody coming home, still believe that "religion, morality and knowledge" are not only necessary to good government but to personal happiness, and would gladly encourage and pay for education with these objectives. But they do not see this now in the educational process.

The conflict here and elsewhere is not only between the old concept of property taxes versus personal and corporate income taxes but also between the old values of education and the new, not only over the financing of education but also over the purpose of education.

When the novelist James A. Michener came to Ohio to study the Kent State University tragedy, he soon found this philosophical conflict between the old and the new. The traditional style of life, as he saw it, was based in this part of the country on a belief in God as manifested through the organized churches. It respected authority, it believed in thrift, charity, personal responsibility, sexual fidelity—but the new "life style" of at least the militant students, as Michener defined it, ridiculed the Puritan ethic as archaic and destructive. "Chastity is never mentioned and virginity is a temporary irritation," he said of the young. Love is not a personal but a communal thing, and maybe more "religious" than the old religion of the Puritan middle age.

Maybe Michener is getting at the essential cause of this general conflict in this part of the country, at something deeper than taxes and economics. "One fact is paramount," he says. "When the new-style people come downtown in a filthy group, wearing outlandish clothes and body paint, they terrify the citizens. They seem to us an incarnation of revolution... Such a clash in interpretation represents a real conflict, and it is this conflict that now concerns us."

Letters

Unfair to Yardbirds?

As an ex-enlisted man and veteran of 4 1/2 Army years in WW II, I write to protest your blind acceptance (May 3) of the Pentagon belief that the People's Coalition plan to snarl Washington traffic must have been "obviously" the work of one or more former officers rather than just enlisted men. All informed opinion recognizes that World War II was won for the Free World by a handful of T-52 and corporals, sitting at dusty desks in headquarters offices, translating, revising and rewriting the mangled prose of generals, colonels and other commissioned officers unfamiliar with the English language. If officers' plans had been allowed to remain unimplemented, the U.S. Army would still be camped in England waiting to invade Normandy. On the other hand (I have just picked up the following day's paper), the traffic-stopping plan seems to have failed. Maybe there were ex-officers involved.

AL HINE,

British 'Prejudices'

I was shocked to read (HTT, May 3) the article "French, Italian Rate Low in British Favour" (EEC Poll) stating that they are generally rated as dishonest, dirty and too interested in sex. (By the way, London does not look at all like a sexless city.) The Germans are not spared either, being viewed as hard-working but violent, intolerant and unfriendly. One wonders why the London Sunday Times stooped to printing this rubbish based on a survey of only 1,000 people. As a Frenchman who likes Britain, I cannot believe that decent persons could debate themselves by uttering such mean and unfair judgments and that this so-called public opinion poll reflects the true feelings of the British people. If it did, then a Britain harboring such nasty thoughts about other countries should not join the Common Market until she has outgrown her prejudices and shed the last remnants of her Victorian smugness.

Y. GAUTIER,

Dickensian Doings in Britain

Dotheboys Hall, 19

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Martin Woodhams is a 13-year-old boy who lives in Croydon, a modest London suburb. His father drives a van. His mother works as a cleaning woman in Croydon Hospital, cleaning up the wards and bathrooms.

Martin goes to a public high school, Shirley Secondary Modern. A month ago he had to write an essay on "family life."

"In my house everybody is happy but sometimes there are arguments," Martin wrote.

"My father has just built a porch on the front of our house. This is because in the winter the cold air comes under the door, but now it won't. I would like my house to be a big one and a modern one, maybe in the country. But as you see my hopes are very low."

"When I am 16 I am going to be a bank clerk and play football, go fishing and find a girl friend. But as well here you can see that also is impossible."

"If I get the money I will move to the Continent and live in the jungle like Tarzan. I will bring back animals to eat and kill lions and fight giant snakes. I will buy cruises and sail up the jungle rivers, and soon I would come back and live in England with all my trophies."

"But also this is a dream, a dream world, just a dream world. So as I have had my dreams, I shall go back to work as a public lavatory cleaner."

Caring Ordered

When Martin and the other boys and girls in the school turned in their essays, eight were picked out for criticism as "obscene, flippant and frivolous." That was the judgment of the headmaster, Roy Smith.

Mr. Smith ordered the eight children, five of them girls, to come in and be caned—but with a stick. Seven of them did, Martin refused. He explained later:

"I think Mr. Smith thought the words 'public lavatory cleaner' were rude, but I didn't. He asked me if I was going to take punishment, and I said, 'No sir.'"

As a result, Mr. Smith sent Martin home from school. He stayed home for a month. His case went to the school's board of governors, private citizens who have ultimate control over school policy. They voted, 5 to 3, to uphold Mr. Smith and insist that Martin accept his punishment or move to another school. He still stayed home.

At this point the story got into the newspapers. Even the midst of the currency crisis it made page one headlines in the national dailies. The secretary of

the National Council for Liberties intervened to the headmaster's belated "obsessive" and an "use of power." The Director, the country's largest union tabloid, called the most "indicrous."

Martin's mother, Mrs. Woodhams, told the press: "I think he did very well. The essay was very good but you don't have to person to do that."

Out of Fictio

Readers outside of Britain have followed along must be wondering what have blundered into some century or eccentric variation. Are we in the Wackford Squeers, or prior of Dotheboys Hall? "Nicholas Nickleby in the wild fantasy of it."

Well, they still do it and girls in British schools are not just fiction. Tender-hearted political reformers have tried to the case over the years. Teachers have objected. Cipline might suffer, a has always been the case that corporal punishment good for a boy—but character.

But an American's eye at the episode would not the Dickensian aspects. It is also the sense of how still takes in England those in authority—how the crimes punished. Within's story aroused all I licty, Mr. Smith said regarded the essay only "pant," not obscene, and misbehavior in mind punishment. But he was put out by the essay.

How unbelievable it seems to a New York City who struggles daily to physical assault in the city. Or to the teachers and all over the United States must deal with real life race and poverty and by mess and social disorder. Being able to worry about some of an essay such as I

And, of course, it was flippant essay. As an normal sensitivity would is a poignant piece of work tells so much about a class English boy's limit zone. To be a bank clerk in the country, to go to the country, to think only dreams. Like of his countrymen, he is repression but, encourage dream holder dreams.

The Pig and the Henhouse

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—There is an old American farmer's phrase for the notes of vain though justified despair. They sound, so the phrase goes, "like a shot under a gate."

Anyone rustic enough to have heard a gate-catcher might understand the aptness of the comparison. In this strange time, anyone who keeps insisting that there are grave dangers hanging over the United States is bound to sound "like a shot under a gate."

But the upset in the nuclear-strategic balance now being achieved by the Soviet Union is too immediately and horribly dangerous. So it still is a plain duty to go on warning about it, even to deaf ears.

Maybe it is best to begin with the root causes of this general deafness. One is the general assumption, by the ignorant and virtuous, that the U.S. government has a habit of regularly exaggerating the dangers that confront us. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The first of the Soviet monster-missiles, the SS-9, is a good symbol of the wishfulness that has instead prevailed in many important quarters in our government, and for over a decade.

It is generally admitted that the SS-9 is what the Pentagon calls a "counter-force weapon." In other words, it is exclusively designed to break the backbone of the American nuclear deterrent, the Minuteman missile system.

Yet after the SS-9 began to be deployed in 1965, the evidence was so wistfully interpreted that most government analysts refused for two years to believe the new monster-missile really was a counter-force weapon. After that, moreover, the early end of SS-9 deployment was repeatedly predicted. Over and over, these hopeful predictions were disproved by events.

Last autumn, SS-9 deployment really was halted, at long last. This generated a top-level government paper extolling over the long-hoped-for end of the arms race.

Whispered the Russians almost instantly began to start deployment of an entirely new, undoubtedly far more sinister monster-missile. And these new missiles, added to the SS-9, may easily give them the capability of breaking the nuclear deterrent's backbone within the short space of 24 months.

This is a frightening record of blind wishfulness, within the U.S. government itself. But it is by no means the whole record, alas. We have so neglected our anti-aircraft defenses that Soviet medium bombers of the Be-6 and Blinder classes can be freely used as for a nuclear-strategic attack on U.S. targets. Yet these bombers are never counted as part of the Soviet Union's total nuclear-strategic force.

Again, we have utterly ignored the persistent and methodical Soviet development of a satellite-hunting missile, newly retested, once again, only a little while ago. Yet this new missile is obviously meant to blind the United States, in a time of crisis, by knocking down our reconnaissance satellites.

Finally, there is an excellent

(and quite dreadful) proof that the numerous Soviet missiles, plus their huge He radars, are really an anti-missile system, masquerading as an anti-aircraft system.

In the case, the Soviets have a rather elaborate, can guarantee themselves of the supposed American hole-the-hole, the submarine part of our nuclear deterrent. These facts alone should go to give a bad gooseflesh to anyone who professes rational thought.

Senators George McGovern and W. Fulbright, even these facts are not of the grisly story.

The second source of the fumes and deafness to our concept, on which our strategy is officially supposed to be based, "Assured destruction" really means that if our man missile system has been destroyed, we shall still be able-in-the-hole-of-the-Foedman-missiles-at-sea, assured destruction" purpose.

But to begin with, the "flow" will be far from "if the Soviet's 'Thalim"-combination really is not guard against the missiles by our submarines. And regarded, not just as a pot but as an actual probab the more realistic men U.S. government. To go on with the so-called "assured destruction" obviously futile. Let pose our deterrent's backbone just been broken by the new monster-missiles. Soviets will then have in sufficient other missiles literally to eradicate the can people. The "Froidea" have the option of "assured destruction" of a few So dustrial centers. But if it does this option, he would be a criminal madman whole situation, in tru been allowed to get some pletely out of hand.

Herald Tribune

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مكتبة من الصحف

Money Markets Busy But Trade Is Orderly

By John M. Lee
LONDON, May 7 (NYT).—Amidst a flurry of floating rates on Monday, the West German mark, the Swiss franc strengthened...

IMF Board Meets

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuter).—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has called a meeting of its executive board...

Net earnings increased 23 percent at Kawasaki Heavy Industries during the same half-year...

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Economic Growth in Japan



Discount Rate Cut 0.25%

Japan's GNP Rose 11.5 Percent in 1970

TOKYO, May 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's gross national product (GNP) totaled \$177.57 billion last year, up 11.5 percent from 1969, figures released today by the Finance Ministry show.

Smooth 1971 Is Foreseen For France

PARIS, May 7 (AP-DJ).—France can expect "relatively smooth economic development" this year despite uncertainties about short-term trends, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) predicted today.

U.S. Textile Imports Set Record in March

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP-DJ).—U.S. textile imports in March reached a record for any month and totaled about \$28 million square yards, up 21 percent from February 1970 and 43 percent from March 1970, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Soviets, French Resume Gas Talks
The Soviet Union reports it has resumed negotiations with the state-owned Gaz de France on exports of natural gas to France.

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Fed Feeds Money to Banks, But U.S. Refinancing Fizzles

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System injected almost \$1.3 billion into the banking network in the week ended Wednesday, according to figures released by the New York reserve bank yesterday.

SEC Extends Surcharge Of \$15 on Stock Transactions

WASHINGTON, May 7 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission believes that the emergency \$15 surcharge on smaller securities transactions will need to be continued for at least two more months.

Hearing on U.S. Lockheed Loan May Be in June

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuter).—Congressional hearings on the proposed government loan guarantee for Lockheed may start by early June, Senate Banking Committee chairman John Sparkman, D., Ala., said today.

Bethlehem Lifts Prices

PITTSBURGH, May 7 (AP-DJ).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. said today it will increase base prices of cold rolled sheet effective with shipments of July, and base prices of hot rolled and galvanized sheet products on June 15.

U.S. Sets Higher Gulf Gas Prices

The U.S. Federal Power Commission, initiating a new regulatory policy, has authorized sharply higher prices for natural gas produced in the Gulf of Mexico off the Texas coast, to create additional incentives for companies to bring gas into the U.S. interstate market.

N.Y. Prices Slide a Bit; Glamours Up

NEW YORK, May 7.—Displaying great vigor in late trading, prices on the New York Stock Exchange almost recovered entirely from their steep losses in the morning session, when the Dow Jones industrial average was down by more than 5.

SEC Extends Surcharge Of \$15 on Stock Transactions

WASHINGTON, May 7 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission believes that the emergency \$15 surcharge on smaller securities transactions will need to be continued for at least two more months.

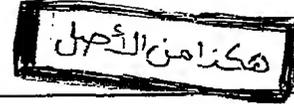
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Business' and 'U.S. Commodity Prices'.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'U.S. Commodity Prices' and 'European Gold Markets'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities like cotton, wheat, and soybeans with their respective prices and market movements.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets, showing gold prices in London and Zurich.

In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

Advertisement for Burnham and Company, offering security analysis of American companies. Includes contact information and a list of services.

Advertisement for Pacific-West International Corporation, featuring a price of \$13.11 and contact information for Seattle, Washington.

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Hotel Development Manager, Nigeria Due to rapid expansion of hotels in Nigeria a very experienced Development Manager is needed to control work on five projects in various parts of the country. He will be part of a small team of expatriates backed up by Nigerian consultants and he will be responsible to the Highway General Manager in Nigeria.

GENERAL MANAGER CONSUMER GOODS \$40,000 A leading Italian company in the field of consumer goods is seeking a General Manager. The location is in the Milan area. The executive will have the responsibility of leading a strong and dynamic management group and will be expected to continue the rapid growth of the company.

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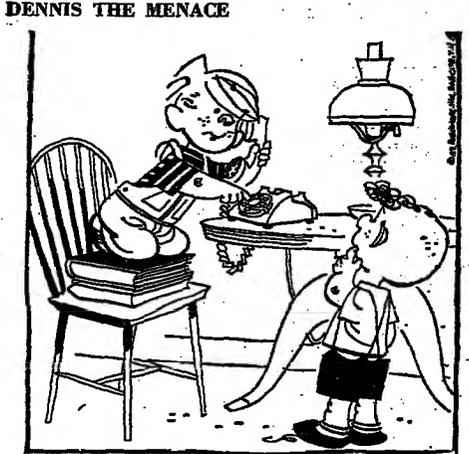
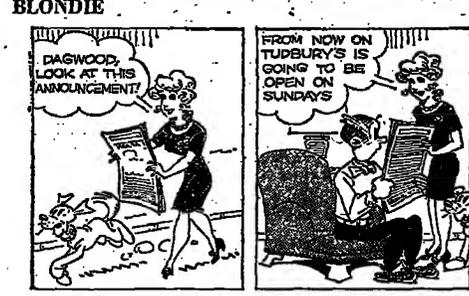
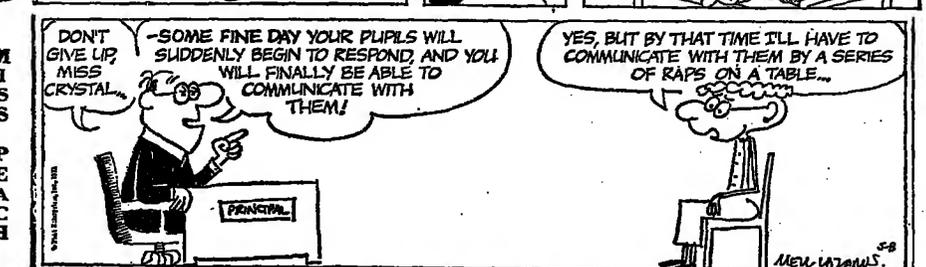
25-year-old International Banker 15 years experience in Corporate Finance, Money Market operations, General Administration, presently holding Senior position with Major American Bank in Beirut, seeks challenging position, with bank or representative office of major U.S. or European Corporation in the Middle East to be stationed in Beirut.

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JUMBLE - that scrambled word game. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. Includes a cartoon of a barber and a job interview scene.

Yesterday's Jumbles: SUAVE HOIST THORAX BOBBIN. Answers: Where they're "forced" to live - IN HOTHOUSES.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ONLY HUMAN - By Marian Pearce. Includes a crossword grid and a list of clues for across and down words.

Solution to Puzzle of April 24-25. Lists the answers for the crossword puzzle from the previous week.

BOOKS

BLUE MERIDIAN The Search for the Great White Shark

By Peter Matthiessen. Random House. 204 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haus

IN June, 1964, a boat out of Montauk, N.Y., that specialized in sport fishing for sharks caught a great white shark 17 1/2 feet long and more than 4,000 pounds in weight. As Peter Matthiessen, the nature writer and novelist, writes in "Blue Meridian":

"This monster was towed ashore and hauled out on the docks of Montauk, and as I tried not far away I went down one day to see it. Though white sharks vary in color, or lack of it—some are gray-white or brown or even a bruted blue, then tend to pale as they grow older—this one was a dirty grayish white, like a cadaver. Its length was awesome, and so was its vast mass, but most appalling was its girth, its massiveness: One saw immediately how such a beast could take a seal in a single dreadful gulp. Or a large part of a man, he might have added, for the "white death," as the fish is also called, is a maneater of legendary stature.

Peter Gimbel saw the Montauk shark, too, and he brooded over it. Peter Gimbel is the son of the department-store family and a former investment banker, who now makes underwater films and is considered to be among the best scuba divers in the world. (It was Gimbel who photographed the Andrea Doria shortly after she sank.) And Peter Gimbel is out to prove something.

He brooded over the great white shark, and decided to see if he could photograph it from up close—make a movie in which the huge fish would star. So he set to work devising an underwater camera affair to shoot pictures from, sold a treatment of his film idea to the Columbia Broadcasting System, organized a crew of crack diving photographers, and, in 1969, set out for the east coast of Africa to put his system to the test. Peter Matthiessen was invited along to write about the adventure, and so that he could write about it from up close he was taught to dive by Gimbel himself.

"Blue Meridian" is the result, constructed from Matthiessen's direct observations while he could spend time on the project from letters to Gimbel when he could not, and from diaries kept by members of the film crew. While the book is basically an advertisement for Gimbel's film ("Blue Water, White Death," it is called), it is a very high-class advertisement, filled with strong descriptive writing, interesting lore about diving and underwater life, high-tension scenes involving the relationships of the crew and the fluctuating fortunes of the adventure, and some of the most spectacular color photographs I have ever seen.

One of the most curious problems on which depended the success of the movie, the book, and Gimbel's future as a filmmaker—was to find a climactic scene involving the relationship of the crew and the fluctuating fortunes of the adventure, and some of the most spectacular color photographs I have ever seen.

Mr. Behat said he also included Israeli territory. He does not cover further evidence because when kings built their pyramids, they had things like arches and vaults. Crusaders' palace was covered, the arches

Part of He Castle Fou In Jerusal

JERUSALEM, May 28 (AP)—The first remains of King Herod's palace—built nearly 2,000 years ago—have been uncovered. The head of the logical team which Dean Behat, said a recently of very thick are 400 meters long, the palace was ever originally thought. Mr. Behat said he also included Israeli territory. He does not cover further evidence because when kings built their pyramids, they had things like arches and vaults. Crusaders' palace was covered, the arches

هكنا من الأجريل

Super-Sub Angotti Aids Black Hawks to 2-0 Lead Over Habs for NHL Title

CHICAGO, May 7 (NYT)—In a game so bitterly frustrating for the Montreal Canadiens that even inanimate objects conspired against them, the Chicago Black Hawks took a leap toward the Stanley Cup last night by scoring a 2-1 victory.

Ugla's play was the Hawks' lively super-sub, the scattershot Lou Angotti, who under the Frenchmen. They now trail, two games to none, in the best-of-seven series.

Angotti, who had scored one goal in a month of cup competition, got two in the final period last night, both unassisted and both after stealing the disk from J.C. Tremblay, the Canadiens' excellent defenseman.

His first goal increased the Hawks' edge to 4-2. Ken Dryden was busy sweeping an icecream cup into the Canadiens' net when Angotti scooped in front of Tremblay and ripped off a shot at the surprised Dryden.

In the second session, the Hawks had gone ahead while Rejean Houle of the Canadiens lost a battle with the net.

The score was tied, 2-2, when Houle chased the puck behind the Hawks' cage, which was guarded by Tony Esposito. Houle fell, and one of his skates became tangled in the twine. He called for help, but teammates were going back to halt a Hawk's rush.

At the other end, meanwhile, the Hawks had a man advantage and Jim Peppin finally scored on a dribbler.

It was not all blue sky for the Hawks and their 18,000 fans at Chicago Stadium. Pat Stapleton, the team's key defenseman, was accidentally slashed across the mouth by Houle's skate late in the second period.

The cut was severe that he was hospitalized for what the Hawks described as plastic surgery. He is expected to play when the series shifts to Montreal for the next two games, Sunday and Tuesday.

His absence forced Billy Reay to return Doug Jarrett to the ice in the final session, after the coach had benched Jarrett for poor play. Rick Foley, a huge defenseman with three big-league games to his credit, also played

Mays Hits 40, Gets Big Blast

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (AP)—About 750 people sang "Happy Birthday" to Willie Mays last night, as the San Francisco Giants star outfielder passed another milestone—his 40th birthday.

The huge confection was adorned with several baseballs and a bat and was topped with 40 figures. Foot-high lettering on the multi-tiered cake read "Happy Birthday, Willie."

Many of Mays' teammates were there and so was Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves. The two are the only others besides Babe Ruth to hit over 600 career homers.

Hall of Famers Joe DiMaggio and Stan Musial were in the crowd as were National League president Charles Feeney, Giants owner Horace Stoneham and commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

The program included a recording of the late Russ Hodges, the Giants' broadcaster for many years, describing Mays' home run No. 501. Mays was brought up from the minors by Stoneham in 1951.

Trickets to the affair cost \$25. Proceeds will go to a club for underprivileged boys designated by Mays.

All Midwest World Series Games Scheduled at Night, TV Pact Says

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT)—The National Broadcasting Company and baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced yesterday the signing of a four-year contract with major league baseball for exclusive national coverage of games on radio and television.

The contract for the 1972-75 seasons will give NBC the television rights to all World Series games, playoff games for both leagues, the All-Star game and 35 regular season games and exclusive radio rights to the World Series, the playoffs and the All-Star game.

The new contract is expected to form the backdrop for negotiations between club owners and players over television revenues that support the players' pension fund.

McNally Wins 5th as Orioles Defeat Angels Twice by 3-1

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT)—Orioles' victory streak to four and put them within a half game of the leading Boston Red Sox in the East.

McNally pitched hitless ball for four innings in registering his fifth complete game and got all the help he needed in the fifth when run-producing singles by Brooks Robinson and Dave Johnson broke a 1-1 deadlock.

In the second game of a twilight-night doubleheader, Pat Dobson scattered nine hits and struck out ten in another 3-1 decision that stretched the

Major League Standings

Table with columns for National League Eastern Division, Western Division, and American League Eastern Division, Western Division. Lists teams and their records.

Record Silverstone Practice Topped by Amon in a Matra

SILVERSTONE, England, May 7 (AP)—Chris Amon of New Zealand, in a French Matra, lapped the Silverstone circuit at 131.7 miles an hour in practice today and became the favorite to win tomorrow's Daily Express international auto race.

Amon is the first driver to break the 130 mph barrier at Silverstone. The record for the circuit was set by former world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland with 129.6 mph.

Stewart, winner of the Spanish Grand Prix last month, was second fastest in a Tyrrell Ford. His best lap speed was 131.39 mph.

The event does not count in the Formula One standings. Amon has yet to win a championship grand prix.

Completing the front row of the starting grid will be the Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi, in a Lotus, who lapped at 130.09 mph.

NBA, ABA Create Plan To Merge

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The National Basketball Association and the rival American Basketball Association agreed today to seek congressional approval for a merger.

Commissioner Walter Kennedy of the NBA made the announcement following almost two days of meetings with the owners of each league with their merger committees in separate mid-town hotels.

Kennedy said the vote by the NBA was the required 13 of 17 owners.

He also said the agreement allows teams in both leagues to play inter-league preseason exhibition games if they desire.

Very Worried

What the 33-year-old Benvenuti is now very much worried about is a fight to be fought tomorrow night in which he will try to regain the middleweight title that he has won and lost twice.

His opponent at the Stade Louis II in Monte Carlo is Carlos Monzon, an Argentine who won the title last November in Rome by knocking out Benvenuti in the 12th round.

Some post-fight stories said that Benvenuti had been hit by the fight because he was still bothered psychologically by his father's recent death but

most after-fight analyses accused him of just not being prepared. Of course, who was this Monzon at the time? He had never beaten any fighter outside North America.

He is preparing himself "to suffer," said Benvenuti's doctor, Giuseppe Bergamini, from the terrace.

But the problem is not that Monzon has never been knocked down, but that Monzon has knocked Benvenuti down, Benvenuti's doctor psychoanalyzed.

So until tomorrow's noon weigh-in at Monte Carlo, Benvenuti will stay here on the Italian Riviera where he has been training, and will not speak to anyone but his immediate entourage.

More important, he won't run the risk of seeing Monzon before it is necessary. He has already seen too much of him in the past and expects to see a lot of him tomorrow night.

Manzan Never Floored

Benvenuti must be ready to go 15 rounds because Monzon, while compiling an 84-3-0 record, has never been knocked off his feet.

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Haireut and Other Stories of Benvenuti

By Bernard Kirsch

BORDIGHERA, Italy, May 7 (NYT)—Shortly after a hotel clerk said "Mr. Benvenuti sees no one," Mr. Benvenuti walked out onto the balcony of his penthouse room and looked down onto a gathering of friends on the hotel terrace.

His wife, Giuliana, looked up and laughed. Tato, his Yorkshire terrier, barked. Mr. Benvenuti's doctor looked up and joined the laughter and soon it was catching and everyone was telling everyone else to look up and see Nino.

Day after day, people take haircuts and nobody notices. But the crew-cut on the former world middleweight champion was so out of character that it was either laughter or shock.

Benvenuti sheared his hair to show the public that he is still a dedicated boxer, that he is still true to his profession of 18 years and that he is not a playboy.

Of course, Nino Benvenuti, as he is called on the movie screens, will have to grow the hair back for his next Western, but that is in the future.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics, including columns for fund names and numerical values.

The Scoreboard

Table showing tennis match results, including player names, scores, and match details.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page). Includes sections for PERSONNEL WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, and DOMESTIC SITUATIONS. Lists various job openings and recruitment needs.

Art Buchwald

Happy Mother's Day

WASHINGTON—President Nixon said today in a press conference that he was for "mother's day" providing it was a just and honorable "mother's day" in which every mother in this country could decide her own destiny.

that I have decided to come out for motherhood, even if it means I may be a one-term president. "Mr. President, now that you've declared yourself for motherhood, will you also come out for mom's apple pie?"



Buchwald

Cardinal Suenens To Lecture in Paris

PARIS, May 7 (UPI)—Leon Jozef Cardinal Suenens, Archbishop of Malines-Brussels and Catholic primate of Belgium, will deliver a public lecture on the ecumenical movement at 3 p.m. tomorrow at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George V.

Barbed Wire—or How the West Was Won

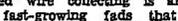
By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

LACROSS, Kan. (UPI)—Tradition says the six-gun won the West.

But around LaCrosse they say it was barbed wire. This is the town that calls itself "the barbed wire capital of the world."

There is a barbed wire hall of fame and a barbed wire post museum and a barbed wire collectors association and 2,000 barbed wire fanatics, all within a few blocks of acres and acres of prairie fenced in by miles and miles of barbed wire.

Furthermore, for the last week there was a barbed wire trading and buying convention in LaCrosse.



Dodge barbed wire.

(attended by a thousand or so collectors from a dozen or more states), a barbed wire parade (complete with a Miss Barbed Wire) and the world championship barbed wire splicing contest (won by a Glen Rio, N.M., collector named B.U. Terry Jr., who wove two broken strands together in 17.9 seconds, leaving only a 2.5-inch sag).

Barbed wire collecting is another of those fast-growing fads that bespeak America's mania for nostalgia and Americans' penchant to make worthless junk priceless by tacking it up on a display board.

Just as there are people who will pay \$50 for a long-discarded brown medicine bottle, so there are people who will pay \$50 for an 18-inch length of barbed wire found rusting on some long-forgotten fence-line.

Americans were collecting barbed wire. They were unorganized and most of the time could not identify what they had.

Today, LaCrosse wire experts estimate, there are perhaps 25,000 to 50,000 collectors, many of them members of collecting associations and societies that have sprung up in 15 states. At least half a dozen handbooks have been written to aid novices in identifying the 500 or so patented types of wires and the hundreds of other wires never patented.

LaCrosse became the focal point for all this activity primarily because there were some good promoters in town with a feel for things out of the Old West and because this part of Kansas is famous all over the relatively treeless West for a distinctive fence post quarried out of local limestone.

At the trading and buying sessions here, automobile dealers from Iowa and housewives from California wandered around the town's fairgrounds looking at representative samples of these square, yellowish posts and heagling endlessly over piles of dirty metal that seemed more an invitation to tetanus than a collector's delight.

In between, there was time out for coffee at the nearby American Legion hall, talk of an 1881 Dodge Rowell, a rare wire with a prickly rowell, that had sold for record of \$200, and news that somebody in Wisconsin had found a length of 1882 George Elsey Ribbon, an unusually wide wire with little spikes jutting up and down.

Finding new pieces of old wire is a fetish with barbed wire collectors. In Texas, helicopters are sometimes used in the hunt, skimming low over remote fence-lines where an ancient strand just might still be hanging.

In Illinois, where some of the oldest wire was really won by barbed wire.

1882 Elsey Ribbon. Wisconsin had found a length of 1882 George Elsey Ribbon, an unusually wide wire with little spikes jutting up and down.



T. H. Coon Jr. signals completion of splice in splicing competition.

has been turned up, collectors with metal detectors explore abandoned farmyards and old tree-lines.

And in Nebraska, an unscrupulous opportunist once tried to counterfeit a particularly valuable piece of ancient wire by burying a new strand in cow dung; the theory being that the acid in the dung would give the counterfeit the right antique patina.

It did. But a collector with a sharp eye and an even sharper fingernail uncovered the fake.

"That wasn't the first time a piece of barbed wire ever got a man in trouble," says Jack Clover of Sunset, Tex., one of the foremost authorities on barbed wire. He adds:

"There's been trouble ever since the first piece was invented back in the middle 1800s when the farmers then settling the Great Plains realized they'd have to come up with a new kind of fence because there weren't enough trees around."

PEOPLE: Fashion Notes From All Over

It was another wild week in the world of fashion, beginning with the admission of 75 percent of 200 British girls polled by dress manufacturer Baked Feet that they were prepared to wear uncomfortable clothes if said tops "attracted attention."

Department of Belongings: We have all those men who have their careers in the one capacity or another just a little bit differ the rest of us. Just how however, was brought Eugenia Sheppard's rec on French ready-to-wear Franklin. Saks Fifth president, wrote Eugenia that the store had sent to the Paris spring show ing on his fingers, he couldn't be more than

Headline-of-the-Week: "Dropping of Organ Ma Show." What will th of next? "Rearing American overseas may leave th serious emotional scars. Sidney I. Muntz, quar Sydney I. Muntz, Wednesdays Trib, and to agree more. Discounting knit, loving family as of little consequence, kids were sure, soon not only disoriented by right psychotic. Const example one 3-year-old whom we shall call partly to protect the and partly because th name. Not only is the obliged to grow up on th soil of France, the languer is doubly compound Diddle since his father, those Americans, is bar to communicate with his who is Scottish. Problem just the other day it follow, who has this sa let alone, and is tomor decided in his ignorance leafy part of his favorite (an old French word, confuse things further) letuce at all but cabbs amount of persuasion crazy, mixed-up parent convince him that he fact eating letuce, anr repair, his parents ask r persisted in the routine, who casted he letuce Diddle defiantly. letuce is for posting."

Department of Grievous Errors: Apologies to Marat

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